

Gallipolis Journal.

R. L. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1864.

TO MY FRIENDS.

As I shall be absent from Gallipolis for a few weeks, those indebted to me for subscription to the Gallipolis Journal to November 19, 1863, will please make payment to Mr. HENRY GREGORY, foreman of the Journal office, who is authorized to receipt for me during my absence. JAMES HARPER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. J. M.—The proceedings of the Washington Society, shall appear in our next number.

M. R. W.—Your article relative to the Festival at Cheshire, came too late for this number, but shall appear next week.

N.—Your article is unavoidably crowded out of this number.

ALVINA.—Your poetical contributions are accepted, and will appear in due time.

J. C. S.—"Can't see it." The facts have been given us quite differently. When correctly ascertained, will be published.

LUCY.—We have repeatedly alluded to the same "anecdotes" of which you complain. If the authorities are not able to rectify it, better remain at home.

The copperheads in Congress are earnestly endeavoring to procure the passage of a law, authorizing the printing of a large number of copies of General McClellan's report. The object is undoubtedly to have a large surplus which they can circulate through the mails, as documents for the coming campaign. The villainy of this transaction consists in the fact, that the Government pays cost of every thing. This party being weak, out of power, and reputation also, nevertheless resort to any scheme to carry on their crusade against the rights of humanity. This voluminous report of Gen. McClellan is first in time.

If men like S. S. Cox, Voohees Wood, and other admirers wish to have the life of "Littl'mak" circulated, they can do so by doing as honest men do in such cases, paying for it out of their own pockets. If they did not feel able to publish the three volumes, they might get up an abridgement, and might even condense that, so as to do no damage to the character of the illustrious author. It has been suggested that this abridgement, could be finely illustrated by photographic views of the wooden guns at Manassas, a panoramic view of the Chancellorsville swamp, and a frontispiece of Littl'mak, in the foreground, with his drawn sword, pointing his way to Richmond, barely visible in the distance. The illustrations would render the book interesting in many sections where copperheads congregate but where school houses do not flourish.

Present indications clearly favor the nomination of General McClellan as the candidate of the Peace Democracy for President. He is certainly the most suitable man they can select. Vallandigham is outside of the country, and very likely to remain so. His "watching over the border" has resulted in a confirmation by the people, of the President's order, which neither he nor his friends dare disregard.

The General clearly has the inside track with his party. On the "eternal nigger" his sentiments exactly coincide with Judge Woodward's who said "the time might come when slaveholders would have a right to rebel in defence of their slaves." Now as the stock in trade of the Peace Democracy is slavery, as they love a rebel slaveholder better than a loyal Union soldier, and hate a black face in a blue uniform worse than a white face in a grey one, we may reasonably conclude they will go in lustily for the General who refused to allow the Hutchinson family to slay "John Brown's soul is marching on." in the camp of the Potomac Army.

We can wait patiently for the final action of the Convention, which will place him fairly in the field. But in the meantime every loyal man should protest against the funds of the government being raised to pay the expense of campaign documents for a party which to-day, would willingly accept a peace, even at the sacrifice of the national domain, and the nation's honor.

Howell Cobb, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan, and one of the master spirits of this rebellion, delivered a speech at Atlanta Georgia, on the 28th of January last, in which he makes some most remarkable admissions, going to show that the Confederacy is in a most pitiable condition. After drawing a vivid picture of the desolation in Virginia and the terrible suffering and destitution even in Georgia, where he says a soldier's wife must pay from ten to twenty dollars for a bushel of meal, he adds "I confess frankly to you, that with all my confidence in our cause, with all my devotion to it, my heart sinks within me when these scenes are passing before my view."

Again in speaking of foreign intervention he says, "are you looking forward with a hope that some foreign interference will come to our rescue to save us from the enemy? Banish it from your minds. It is a fatal delusion. The sympathy of the world is against you."

In regard to the conservative element in the North, he says, "Do you expect to be preserved and protected by it from Lincoln's power and dominion? Banish the fatal delusion, Conservatism at the North lies prostrate in the dust. In their mad efforts to take away our liberties they have lost their own. They are as powerless to aid you as they are to protect themselves." Think not there is any power at the North to restore to you the Union and Constitution as they were, even if you were prepared to accept them.

The whole speech is worthy of perusal, as showing the desperation of the leaders, in thus goading their deluded followers to further efforts. We make the foregoing extracts mainly for the benefit of our Copperhead friends in the North, who may learn therefrom, in what estimation their praiseworthy efforts are held by the masters in the South. The last extract relative to Northern Conservatism alias Copperheadism is decidedly rich. It is characteristic of secessionists to lie, but we will do General Cobb the justice to say that in this instance he speaks most truthfully. "They are as powerless to aid the rebels as to protect themselves."

Hocking H. Hunter, recently elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio has resigned. Several prominent lawyers are spoken of as likely to fill his place.

Among others we notice the name of Judge Nash, of our own town. Hitherto Southern Ohio has had but a small share of the important State offices. It is hardly probable her claims will be considered in this case. No county in the State of Ohio, is to-day more intensely loyal than old Gallia. Her Union Majority in proportion to her votes last fall was larger than any county in the State. Situated as we are on the border, the value of peace is too well understood by the majority of our people, to suffer any decided manifestation of Copperheadism amongst us. With treason rearing its snaky head in full view of our town, separated only by the Ohio river we cannot safely permit its allies on this side to assume the position of even a respectable minority.

Yet all this may serve but little in the case before us. Central and Northern Ohio always manage these matters in their own way, we can submit or not as we please. No man living in the State of Ohio is better qualified for the Supreme Bench than Judge Nash. In point of legal ability, patriotism, morality and all other requisites for that high office, he is inferior to none. Yet we have little hope of the appointment, as against the host of office seekers, always to be found in the central or northern part of the State.

Governor Brough has received authority to recruit thirty companies of infantry. Military Committees are authorized to recommend suitable persons as officers. Any one securing 50 men prior to the 10th of March, can secure a Captaincy, 30 men a first and 20 men a second Lieutenantcy. We are not informed that any recommendations have thus far been made in Gallia county. Surely one company can be raised in the county, which will secure the three offices to our own citizens.

There is time yet to effect this and we hope to see three energetic men from different parts of the county, make application to the Military Committee and after obtaining authority, go to work recruiting. The men are on hand, if the right kind of men are at the head of it.

They are having magnificent deer shooting this month in Canada.

Up to the hour of going to press, we have no further news of General Scammon, or of any who were taken off with him. Some of Nowning's gang have been captured. The probabilities are, that the General, and his friends are now safe in Libby prison. It is to be regretted that a spirit of animosity toward General Scammon, should manifest itself in some of our cotemporaries. It is generally considered, even among "roughs," as unfair to strike a man when he is down, or not in a position to defend himself. Gen. Scammon, in his administration of affairs on Kanawha, may not have satisfied, in all respects, the demands of the public. We have never known one in command in that valley who did. It is not likely there ever will be one, who can please all classes. But Gen. Scammon, if derelict in duty, has fearfully atoned for it. The disgrace attending his capture, he will never recover from. We are no apologists for him, or in any particular anxious to screen him. We submit however to the judgement of all honorable men, whether it is exactly in accordance with the code, to denounce him when a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, in terms which they were careful to refrain from, when he was at liberty to defend himself. That's all.

GOVERNMENT MANUFACTORIES.

The purchase and manufacturing of clothing and camp and garrison equipment, for the army of the West and Southwest, has been done in this city, since June, 1863, mostly through Capt. C. W. Moulton, A. Q. M. of the Regular Army; although Col. Swords, A. Q. M. General, has had the supervision of this, as well as the transactions of all other quartermasters of the Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland.

The purchases in this department have, since its organization, been necessarily large, but under the thorough, systematic and economical management of Capt. Moulton, the manufacturing in this city have been enlarged, until, at this time, the department has in use for manufacturing purposes, two of the largest buildings in the city, and keep constantly employed from two thousand five hundred to four thousand hands, making cavalry jackets pants, blouses, tents, haversacks, &c. &c.

The hands employed are, as a general thing, those connected with the soldiers in the field—their wives, sons or daughters. Thus giving employment and reasonable wages to persons peculiarly entitled to the favors of the Government.

All this large manufacturing establishment is brought at once under the direct management of the Government, and Col. Swords and Capt. Moulton seem determined to cut off all chances of intermediate profit. We understand, too, that the articles thus manufactured cost considerably less to the Government than the average price paid contractors, while at the same time there is much good being done in giving employment to so many who stand in need of it.

The inspection of goods is daily becoming more prompt, thorough and complete. The purchases, which during the year amount to about twenty millions dollars, are made lower than at New York or Philadelphia, which is shown by a list of prices published by the authorities at Washington. While this is not very encouraging to contractors, the Government is greatly benefited, and the conclusion is that the clothing department in this city, is managed by the right men.—Cincinnati Gazette.

We publish the above with pleasure because we have a personal knowledge of the facts. During a late visit to Cincinnati we were invited to visit the manufactories alluded to. In the tent factory we found over 900 women at work. It is hardly necessary to say, that their tongues were as busy as their needles. The clatter of the former equalled the confusion of the Tower of Babel. Messrs. John H. Moulton, Geo. Moulton, W. C. Vaughn, & A. Devinney have the superintendence of the establishment. At the clothing factory the number of employees was "Legion." Besides these two immense factories, a vast amount of work is taken by operatives, who can not remain away from their families. In addition to this, large contracts for camp kettles, spades, axes &c., &c., are made, all of which are under the supervision of Capt. Moulton, whose energy and business qualifications are too well known in this community to require any notice at our hands.

Gen. Crooks passed up on the Viola to Charleston a few days since, and as we are informed has assumed command of the Kanawha Division. That he will render his presence felt by the rebels, all who know him feel assured of. He made the first successful attack upon Lewisburg in 1862, and would have carried it still further, but for the interference of his superior officer. Now that he is first in command we shall expect to find raids less frequent in the Valley, or if made, result disastrously to the rebels.

Congress seems to follow in one beaten track. Discussing the conscription or confiscation bills, without arriving at any thing definite on either, is the order of the day. Meantime the draft is rapidly approaching and the public mind left in a blissful state of uncertainty. It does seem to us that with the large Union majority in both houses, all measures calculated to promote the efficiency of our army, might be adopted at once. But the fact is discord reigns among members who should present a united front. So as this is the case, little effective legislation need be looked for.

Colonel Montgomery of the 33d O. V., now at home on furlough, reports that he is obtaining very good success in the way of new recruits. The 33d is one of our crack regiments and the boys of old Gallia are aware of it. Anyone desirous of entering the service can not do better than call on Col. Montgomery. Although promoted from a Captaincy, yet he will ever feel a warm interest in the welfare of his old company. The boys may therefore rely on being well taken care of.

His headquarters are at Mercerville, in Guyan township, where he will be happy to see all who feel inclined to join in putting down this rebellion.

Some of the Copperheads of Ohio and Guyan townships, received a lesson from Col. Montgomery's boys on their way home last week, which they will not likely forget soon. One of them, formerly a delegate from Lawrence county to the Columbus Penitentiary, chose to let out some of his venom against the Union, and indulged in violent abuse of Union soldiers. The consequence was, James Franklin and F. C. Thevener, two of Co. F, 33d O. V. "went for him" when in order to save his worthless carcass he "dried up" with remarkable alacrity. This is but a foretaste of what these vipers will receive when our Union boys get home from the war. There is a "good time coming" but we fear not for them.

A celebrated Democrat once said, "in this struggle there can be but two parties, patriots and traitors." Now apply the test. Take the files of any Copperhead sheet, in the State of Ohio or elsewhere, and see how they support the government. Which side do they condemn? Is it that of Jeff Davis or Abraham Lincoln? Which of these two men come in for the greatest share of denunciation or ridicule? Many of them are wholly filled with matter which would pass muster in Richmond. We have papers right here in Ohio, which could be published with impunity in Charleston, and be hailed as true exponents of Southern principles. Not a word of encouragement can you find for our Government. Not a word of praise, for the giant intellects, that have carried on the affairs of this mighty nation during the past three years. Not a word of praise in behalf of any successful Union General. Not a line in commendation of our glorious army, that has carried the stars and stripes victoriously at all points, against a bitter and merciless foe, and as unscrupulous and treacherous, as cruel and vindictive.

On the other hand you will find columns and pages apologizing, or sympathizing with the rebels. You will find columns lauding rebel Generals, or prominent civilians. In short you will find the bitterest opposition to every measure of the Government and every means used to paralyze or frustrate its efforts, in restoring peace and harmony to the nation. Yet they boldly affirm that they are in favor of the Union, Constitution and the laws, whilst every effort they make only tends to strengthen the insidious foe, which for three years past has been aiming deadly blows at the whole three. Readers, look at it and see for yourselves.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' OPINION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—A letter from the Potomac army, says:

In a conversation with Mr. Botts, he stated that never for a single instant during this war, has he doubted the final result. His opinion of Geo. B. McClellan is not at all complimentary to that gentleman, whom he regards, if not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserving honors. Mr. B. stated that he believed that the majority of the rebel army regarded McClellan as being as truly devoted to their interests as Robert E. Lee, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with Davis, Vallandigham, Wood, and others of the same political complexion, come out boldly and disavow the association, was totally unfit to be Commander of a Union army.

Many of our citizens still remember John Adam Morehart who, volunteered in the 8th Va., and was killed at Rocky Gap, in July 1863. In making application for arrears of pay due him, it was found necessary to send the papers to Europe for his father's signature. In order to prove his identity as the father of Adam Morehart, he forwarded us a letter written him by his son, from Coalsmouth West Virginia, in Nov. 1862. The letter was written in German, but we have had the following translation made of part of it, which we lay before our readers as a model of patriotism and virtue.—How sublime is the heroic devotion to the cause of his adopted country, which these lines prove to have existed in the mind of this excellent young man. Written without the expectation of it ever being seen by any one in this place, readers it still more worthy of note.

How remarkable the contrast between the course of this poor German boy, not only in speaking of his adopted country, but in laying down his life in her defence, and the course of many in our midst, who "native and to the manor born" yet disgrace themselves and their posterity, by a base subservency to the slave power against which they neither contended themselves nor suffer others to do so, although well aware of its having been the cause of this war, and of its continuance. Loyal young men of Gallipolis, read the following, and say if you can that the brave heart and hand which gave it existence was not worthy of a better fate, say if treason has had a more glorious sacrifice offered to it than the life of this pious, patriotic noble youth:

COALS MOUTH, Nov. 23d 1862.
My Dear Parents and Friends:—Trusting and hoping that this letter may reach you in health and prosperity, I have to ask for your indulgence in leaving you so long without any news from me. It is with regret that I notice from the tenor of your letter that you feel great anxiety on my account. Let me beg of you not to distress yourselves. The same God who has shielded and protected me before this war broke out, still holds his protecting hand over me. It appears that you entertain the opinion that because I have enlisted in the army as a volunteer, I must have forfeited the grace of God. My opinion is quite the reverse. Having made America my home, and wishing to enjoy the protection of its government and its laws, it is my bounden duty that I should defend that Government whose protection I claim; and I believe it to be the wish of the Lord that whosoever has it in his power so to do, should stand up and fight for the rights of his government and to crush slavery which yet exists and which is the origin of this war.

You say that he who draws the sword by the sword shall he perish? Now my friends we have an army of over 1,200,000 volunteer soldiers in the field, who have rallied around their standard to defend their rights. Is it the will of the Lord that you, that all of these shall perish because they have drawn the sword in defence of their country, the most glorious country God has created?

No my friends the time has not yet arrived when this great country shall fall to pieces, or its Government shall be destroyed. I know what you will say. You will say that I am a real Republican and the name of Republican being a stigma with you it fills you with horror. Were you here in America you would with admiration behold the fruits of a Republic and its freedom; yes, then would you change your opinion.

Is not America the wealthiest country in the world? and is there not more real genuine and true religion in America than there is in Europe? Is not there more light in America than there is in Europe? I say America possesses more wealth because of its free institutions and liberal Government and is not burdened and crushed down by taxes and imports, as is the case with your tyrannical Kingdoms and Principalities in Germany where every poor man is a slave.

I further contend there exists in America more genuine and pure religion than in Germany and even in all of Europe together. Of this I am honestly and conscientiously convinced. In Germany the Americans are looked upon as a reckless abandoned people. If my people at home were half as good as these are, things would look quite different in Germany. That there is more light, more genuine and sound judgment and understanding here is proven by all the surroundings. Look at the hundreds of steamers crowding every river, look at the ramification of railroads through the width and breadth of the whole country, look at the numberless manufactories giving work to millions, where the poor man will always be able to make a living. Why is all this to be found in America, far more than in Europe?

I answer because we have a free Government and its people are not crushed with unbearable taxes.—

And is not such a Government worthy to defend and uphold, and shall not every man in it exert himself to the utmost to maintain and to give the death blow to slavery which still exists in the South and is a contradiction and a curse to our free institutions?

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA. Feb. 8th 1864.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Dear Sir, I drop you a few lines, to let you know how I am getting along in the army. I am in good health. We have had very fine weather, and good roads this winter so far, and hope they may continue. There has not been much doing here lately, of any importance. Our men crossed the Rapidan on the 6th, driving the rebels from their rifle pits, and taking the first line of breastworks. They had to ford the river which was waist deep, and then sleep out all night in the cold. The fighting was very hard all day, and for a long time after night. Our men took some prisoners. How many we lost, I do not know, but suppose we lost heavy, for the place was very hard to take. Our men are on this side of the river again, and every thing is quiet to day. We are very well fixed in our quarters, for the winter.

I have been in the army nearly two years, have seen some hard times and hard fighting. You may think so, when I tell you, that I have been in thirty five battles, and the hardest ever fought by the army of the Potomac. There are a great many men who are re-enlisting in this army. They all claim New York, for their state, as she is paying more bounty than any other state for veterans. I hope they will not have to draft in old Gallia. She can do her share towards putting down this rebellion. This war must close, let the copperheads say or do as they will. There is a time coming, when the soldiers will give them their dues.

I may get a furlough to come home in a short time, to see all of my old friends. Please give this, space in your paper, so they may know where I am: Yours Truly, L. A. SMITH.

Battery M, 2nd U. S. Artillery.

SPURLOCK CAUGHT.—Capt. Spurlock, the rebel guerrilla, of Wayne county, West Virginia notoriety, was captured last week up Twelve Pole Creek. He was on a plundering trip to Guyandotte, when the Union troops at Barboursville got wind of his movements, and intercepted him. The rebels lost two killed and five wounded. Union loss, none.

Thirteen rebel guerrillas dashed into Ceredo, Virginia, last Sabbath forenoon, capturing Capt. Holbrook, of the 9th Virginia Infantry. They did no damage, but quietly withdrew.

A McClellan Ball, was announced a few days since, by the "McClellan Association," of New York. That's one way to try to dance a cha-cha to popular favor!

The editor of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Post, who was elected Surveyor general of Pennsylvania, last year, on the Democratic ticket, has announced himself a convert to the doctrine that the only way to secure a permanent peace is to abolish slavery. All sensible Democrats are fast coming to the same conclusion.

The closest examination of our "dailies" during the past week has failed to furnish us one single item of Legislative news of any importance to our readers. The usual dull routine of their proceedings, has little or nothing of interest and as yet, no bills have been finally passed, of a general nature. Until something of the kind is done, we shall not burden our columns with reprints from daily papers, to which the proceedings are important only so far as filling up their forms.

HEAD-QUARTERS CO. F, 2d O. H. A., BOWLING GREEN, KY., February 4th 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the following List of Money which I have this day expressed from members of Capt. E. S. Aleshire's company F. 2d O. H. Artillery to the care of R. Aleshire, Esq.:

J. E. Hebard, to C. C. Aleshire	\$100.00
Louis Baer to Moes Frank,	88.90
E. S. Aleshire, & Co. to Geo. D. Hebard.	50.00
E. S. Aleshire & Co. to Franklin Carel,	20.00
E. S. Aleshire & Co. to James Harper	15.00
E. S. Aleshire & Co. to Thompson & Selfridge	10.25
James Wagoner to Jacob Wagoner,	20.00
David Russel to John Russel,	15.00
William Berthe to Mrs. Elizabeth Berthe,	10.00
Cyrus Mutespaugh to Mrs. Mary Mutespaugh,	23.00
Perry A. White to Mrs. Cynthia Burke,	10.00
John J. Thompson to Mrs. M. Thompson,	35.00

Those persons to whom the money is sent, can obtain the same by calling at the mill of R. Aleshire & Co.

Very Respectfully,
JAS. E. HEBARD,
1st Lieut. Co. F, 2d O. H. A.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Mr. Norman Jordan who has long been engaged in the grocery business on Second street, to the entire satisfaction of his numerous customers, sold out his stock yesterday to Mr. Henry A. Regnier, late of Gallipolis, Ohio. We are assured by those acquainted with Mr. Regnier that the patrons of this old established house will lose nothing by the change. We are glad to hear that Mr. Jordan does not leave Davenport, for the present at least.—Dav. Gazette.

It will be seen, by the above, that our fellow-townsmen has settled in Davenport. The citizens of that town will have no cause to regret his coming amongst them. Born and raised in Gallipolis, he has always conducted himself with strict propriety and gentlemanly deportment.—We wish him abundant success.

The following packages of money were received from Company A, 91st Regiment O. V. I. by H. H. Neal for the following persons to wit:

Rosina White.
Marcus E. Ward.
Nathaniel H. Williams.
Mrs. Eliza Currie.
James Vanden.
Elizabeth A. Massie.
Mrs. Matilda Roberts.
H. H. Neal.
John W. Cherrington.
George W. Jones.
John Hashbarger.
George Keller.
Armintha Woolweave.
James T. Richards.
Catherine Daywalt.
Mrs. Henry Jacobs.
J. D. Williams.
H. H. Neal.

WEEKLY REPORT OF U. S. GEN. HOSPITAL, GALLIPOLIS O.

For week ending Feb. 13th 1864.
Remaining at last report, 74; Admitted since, 4; Wm. B. P. Turner, Pr. Co. G 92nd O. V. I.; John Atkinson, Pr. Co. 66, 2nd Batt. I. C.; G. W. Flowers, Pr. Co. I 9th Va. V.; Wm. Roberts, sergt. Co. C 56th O. V. I.—Returned to duty since last report, 2; Jos. Rollins, Pr. Co. E 2nd Va. Cav.; G. Fenster, Pr. Co. G 91st O. V. I.—Remaining in Hospital, 76

From the following article it will be seen that the "Permit system" has been abolished in West Virginia. This will prove highly gratifying to the rebels on Kanawha, and their sympathizing friends in Ohio. With the commanding General of the Department and his Quarter Master, in Libby prison, captured by rebels within 35 miles of Gallipolis—a Government steamer burned at the same time, it might seem to an unpracticed eye, that the State of West Virginia was not so intensely loyal as some persons wish it to be considered. The fact is that region of country is just as well stocked with rebels both armed and unarmed as any other portion of the South. It will hardly be alleged that unlimited free trade, will lessen the liability to still more frequent raids on Kanawha.

"CUSTOM HOUSE, WHEELING," Feb. 9, 1864.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City: Sir: Newspaper reports say that all restrictions on trade with West Virginia, (West of the Alleghenies,) have been removed, but I have not been officially instructed by you, nor either of the special Agents, to discontinue the issue of special permits. Restrictions will be enforced by me until your previous instructions are directly countermanded. (Signed,) THOS. HORNBOOK, Surveyor, &c."

In reply to the above, the following telegram was received this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock.

[COR.]

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864.

Thos. Hornbrook, Surveyor:

Sir: All restrictions upon trade and upon the transportation of merchandise in the States of Missouri and Kentucky, were annulled and abrogated on the 23d of January, and in that part of West Virginia, within the National military lines on the 2d inst. If not acting accordingly, do so forthwith. (Signed,) S. P. CHASE, Sec'y of the Treasury."

Therefore, until further orders, no more "Special Custom House Permits" will be issued or required at this office, for any goods, wares or merchandise, destined to the States or parts of States above specified. THOS. HORNBOOK, Surveyor of Customs."

The Democratic County Convention of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, met on the 12th inst, and unanimously nominated General Geo. B. McClellan as the first choice of the Democracy of that county for their Presidential candidate.

"Nothing to wear" is the most popular song in Dixie. So says the Boston Post.

There were only seven vote in the California Legislature against the resolution favoring the re-election of President Lincoln. The Democratic force is thirteen.

The first twenty bales of cotton ever raised on the Island of Cuba, were deposited in one of the warehouses in Havana a few days ago.